Nippon Times

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MUSLIM LEAGUE DECIDES NOT TO SEND ANY NAMES

Viceroy Expected to Take Next Move—Likely to Go Ahead With Plan for New Council

The Working Committee of the All India Muslim League has decided not to submit any names for the proposed executive council, according to a Lisbon dispatch quoting a Simla telegram.

With the decision of the Muslim League not to submit nominees to the executive council, the center of interest once more shifts to the Viceroy who is expected to make the next move. A correspondent of the All India Radio says that there is general confidence in Lord Wavell's leadership and sagacity in any effort he may make in bringing the parties to a compromise.

When the Viceroy adjourned the leaders' conference, the expectation was that they would meet again on Saturday, July 14. The Working Committee of the Muslim League is still in Simla waiting for further developments.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress held a meeting Tuesday afternoon at Manorville lasting just under three and a half hours and discussed the effect of the Muslim League's decision not to send nominees for the executive council. Mahatma Gandhi was present at the meeting to advise the members.

Shortly after the meeting began, newsmen present outside were requested to supply a copy of the text of Mr. Jinnah's speech made Monday evening in reply to an address of welcome presented to him by the Simla District Muslim League. This speech indicated that Monday's decision of the Muslim League did not mean that the League would not cooperate in the future meetings of the Simla Conference. It would wait for the complete picture to emerge before taking their final decision in consultation with the League Working Committee.

At the end of the Congress Working Committee meeting, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, said the Committee continued the discussion which occupied the Committee on Monday. He added that so far, he had received no invitation from the Viceroy for further talks.

Viceroy to Consult Gandhi

On Tuesday, the Viceroy did not grant any interviews to political leaders. It is likely, however, that he will consult Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress President sometime before the conference reconvenes on Saturday.

In the meanwhile, constitutional experts of the Congress, Tuesday morning, were examining Lord Wavell's broadcast of June 14 and the Parliamentary White Paper on the British Government's new proposal for India, and Secretary of State for India, Leopold Amery's explanatory statement in the House of Commons. From these documents they will try to obtain some indication of the ultimate outcome of the leaders' conference if any particular party withdrew.

A meeting of the All India Congress Working Committee has been decided to be called by the Congress Working Committee. But the time and place have not yet been fixed. Members of the Working Committee appear to be in favor of calling the meeting in Bombay on August 9.

Anglo-Indians Want Seat

In a telegram to Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, Frank Anthony, leader of the Anglo-Indian Committee in India, has asked for special representation for his community on the Viceroy's Executive Council. Mr. Anthony says that the status of his community has been recognised by the Indian leaders and the British Government and that there is no reason that the Anglo-Indians should not have separate representation in the executive council.

Mr. Anthony called the Secretary of State's attention to the services rendered by his community to India and the Empire, and points out that the Sapru report which was acceptable to the majority of Indian leaders granted a separate seat to the Anglo-Indian community.

Developments on Monday

The Working Committee of the All India Muslim League met again Monday morning and discussed the Viceroy's reply to the letter sent by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the League President, on Saturday and heard a report from Mr. Jinnah on his talks with Lord Wavell on Sunday, according to a Simla dispatch coming by way of Lisbon.

Mr. Jinnah is understood to have asked the Viceroy whether the latter's choice of Muslim members for the new executive council would be confined to the nominees of the League. It is believed that Lord Wavell replied that he was unable to give any assurance of the kind asked for by the League though he would, of course, consult the leaders before making his decision. The League's President is understood to have expressed his Party's inability to submit a panel in the absence of the assurance asked for from the Viceroy.

Few in India predicted that the League would change its position. And there is growing opinion that Viceroy Wavell will go ahead with his plan anyway even if League members refuse to participate in Lord Wavell's projected new executive council.

In the meanwhile, the panel of names submitted to the Viceroy by the Indian National Congress last Saturday is the chief topic of discussion in all quarters. One Congress leader pointed out that the panel represented a triple party, that is, the parity between the Congress, the Muslim League and other minorities.

The Punjab Premier saw the Viceroy Monday afternoon and talked with him for about an hour. Significance is attached to this interview since any representation which eventually may be given in the proposed executive council to the Unionist Party may have to come out of the total Muslim quota. It was known on Monday evening that the Punjab Premier had not submitted his panel of three names.

Meanwhile, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, told correspondents that he thought it wouldn't be long before the remaining restrictions on the Congress organization were withdrawn.

LEAVES FOR MONGOLIA

Premier of People's Republic Ends Visit to Soviet Capital

According to a Moscow report dated July 10 received in Stockholm, Prime Minister Marshal Choi Bar Sun of the People's Republic of Mongolia, left Moscow for home on July 8 together with the Soviet envoy to the Mongolian Republic.

Marshal Sun was seen off at the airport by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and other Soviet officials and military leaders as well as the Charge d'Affairs of the Mongolian Republic.

An Associated Press report from Moscow received by Domei said that while in the Soviet capital, the Mongolian Prime Minister did not meet Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, who is now visiting Moscow.

Italy to Get U.N. Bid

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on Tuesday voted to empower President Truman to invite Italy into the United Nations, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei from Washington. The committee approved the resolution that the United Nations invite Italy to become a signatory to the United States agreement of January, 1942.

Iran Extends Invitation

According to a Teheran dispatch dated July 10 received in Zurich, the Iranian trade unions have invited British, American, Russian and French trade union representatives to visit Iran. The Russian delegation has already arrived by air in Teheran.

Britain, Chungking Sign Pact

According to a Chungking report dated July 10 relayed to Lisbon, an agreement has been signed in Chungking between British and Chungking representatives whereby all British forces on Chinese territory shall be subject in criminal matters to the jurisdiction of their own services. The statement applies, the other way round, to all Chungking forces in India and Burma.

Poland Concludes Pacts With Soviet Union And Sweden for Exchange of Vital Goods

A trade pact for the mutual manufacture of goods has been signed between the Soviet and Polish Governments, according to a Stockholm report quoting a Moscow dispatch. The pact is designed to develop mutual economic relations through friendship and collaboration and provides for supplies of raw materials from the Soviet Union and of finished goods from Poland to the Soviet Union, in the second half of the current year to the total sum of about $120,000,000.

Poland will supply the Soviet Union with 5,000 tons of coal and coke, 87,000 tons of steel, 5,000 tons of grain, 70,000 tons of cement, and cotton and woolen textiles manufactured from raw materials supplied by the Soviet Union, and other items.

From the Soviet Union, Poland will received 250,000 tons of iron ore and 30,000 tons of manganese, 25,000 tons of cotton, 3,000 tons of tobacco, and cellulose paper, and a number of other items.

Soviet companies will open the way for Polish textiles, cokes, metals, and other items needed by the Soviet Union. The conclusion of the Trade Pact gives further recognition to the friendly development of the economic relations between the two countries.

It was also reported that a trade agreement has been signed between Sweden and Poland by which Sweden is to get coal, zinc, and copper in return for machinery, iron ore, railway trucks, and telephones.

TRUMAN BOARDS CRUISER ON WAY TO 'BIG 3' MEET

Accompanied by Byrnes, Leahy; Soviet Premier Preparing to Leave for Potsdam

According to a Washington report dated July 10 received in Lisbon, President Truman who left on Saturday for Potsdam near Berlin to attend the "Big Three" Conference was in mid-Atlantic Ocean on Tuesday, travelling in an American cruiser accompanied by a staff of advisers including Secretary of State James Byrnes and Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President. The date of the conference has not been officially announced yet.

Washington reports said that Truman made it quite clear that he would not meet Prime Minister Churchill or President Charles de Gaulle either on the way to Potsdam for there would be no preliminary meeting this time. It said that the heads of the United States, British and Soviet Governments will meet together without any advanced meeting with any two of the three, or with anyone else as far as Truman is concerned.

Meanwhile, a Moscow report relayed to Stockholm said that Marshal Stalin and high Soviet officials are preparing to leave for the conference.

Diplomats in Berlin

The greatly heralded "Big Three" meeting is not likely to be long delayed, according to a Lisbon dispatch reaching Domei on Tuesday. It is reported that Allied diplomats and officials have already arrived in Berlin to make preparations for the meeting at Potsdam, according to a Luxemburg radio report.

President Truman now on his way to Europe by warship is thrashing out last-minute details with his staff of political and military advisers—the biggest ever to sail for an European conference. The time and place of Truman's arrival in Europe is kept a strict secret, but it is learned that he will be invited to address both Houses of the British Parliament if it is in session when he visits England. The American President will stay with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.

The newspaper France Soir reports that Prime Minister Churchill who is on his holiday at Hendaye near the French-Spanish frontier will leave on Saturday on the first stage of his journey to the Potsdam meeting. Meanwhile, official quarters in London on Tuesday categorically denied that there is any question of Churchill having a meeting with General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State.

Truman sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, on Saturday en route to Europe where he will confer with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin. The President's party were Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Assistant Secretary of State James Dunn and Charles E. Bohlen, expert on Russia and a special assistant to the State Secretary.

The correspondents of three major American news agencies were also aboard the vessel although Charles Ross, Presidential press secretary, announced several days ago that no correspondents would be permitted to attend the actual sessions of the conference, but that the President would meet the newspapermen after the conference at the spot to be selected near Berlin. Ross added that official conference communiques might be issued from time to time.

Bohlen was the late President Roosevelt's interpreter at the conferences with the Soviet Premier.

Opening British Parliament

According to a London report dated July 10 relayed to Stockholm, the new British Parliament will be opened by King George at 11 a.m. on August 8.

COMMANDERS IN BERLIN TO DISCUSS CITY'S ISSUES

Russians in Full Control Until Food and Fuel Problems for Germans Settled

According to a Berlin report dated July 10 received in Stockholm, Brigadier General Hines, Governor of the British Occupation Zone in the German capital, has made further complaints that the Russians have been taking German machinery away from the British and American zones in the Berlin district. When he was asked what benefits the British would get from Berlin, Hines replied: "I don't know."

The Russian, British, and American military Commanders of the German capital were to meet on Wednesday to discuss its joint administration, according to a Lisbon dispatch.

The occupation of the entire city remains with the Russians, until problems of food and fuel within the various Allied occupation zone are settled.

The United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France are expected to decide within a few days on the overall plan for governing Berlin, Colonel Frank Howley, Chief of the military government of the United States occupation zone in the German capital, told a press conference on Monday, a Berlin report to Lisbon said.

Colonel Howley stated there were three possible plans for running Berlin. They are: (1) To divide the city into zones with major powers controlling each compartment. (2) To have combined control over police and other major functions, but to keep each of the major power's troops and German subjects in their own neighborhoods. (3) To have integrated control with jointly named city department heads and with liaison officers from each power operating in other powers' zones.

The report quoted Colonel Howley as saying that he had no personal knowledge of what would be done with the immediate issues—providing food and fuel for the city's inhabitants.

Howley added that it would take some time for the western Allies and Russia to understand each others' methods in coping with different situations, but he added that the Russians were sincerely trying to cooperate.

Immediate Questions

Meanwhile, the question of who will provide the immediate food for Berlin's citizens was to be solved. The point at issue was reported by press dispatches to be whether the Russians who control most of the food-raising areas around Berlin would furnish food or whether the United States and Britain would move in supplies either from their bases in Europe or from their homelands.

The German people in the occupied zones of the British and American forces are extremely uneasy because of the fact that the British and American military administration authorities have not yet clarified their policies for dealing with the German people and that their administration has made little progress.

A Reuter dispatch from London reports that the Mayor of Cologne who had been appointed by the Allied army filed the following demand in a written document to the Allied army authorities, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated July 10:

1. The German exchange rate should be stabilized for several years and no devaluation should be made during the period.

2. The German people should be informed as to what extent of German territory would be left for them in the future.

3. A German central government should be organized for the purpose of collaborating with the Occupation Military Authorities.

3. A Federated State composed of three states should be formed with no tariff wall and having the same currencies and laws in the territories. In this case the three regional governments should assume the responsibility toward the central government.

Federated State Wanted

If the Soviet Union should refuse to consent to this plan a Federated State comprised of two states should be organized in the American and British occupied zones. In this event the Allied military authorities should enable the Germans to have as much hope as possible for the future and allow them to issue many newspapers and make radio broadcasts. Such measures are deemed essential not only for the re-education of the German people and the elimination of Nazism but for wiping out vicious demagogues.

CHIANG'S PARTY TO YENAN RETURNS MINUS RESULTS

Non-Participation of China Reds in People's Council Is Reaffirmed

Hwang Yen-pei and his party, who visited Yenan under instruction of Chiang Kai-shek in order to urge Yenan to send representatives to the People's Political Council, were warmly receive by such Yenan military leaders as Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai and Chu Teh, as reported by the Hsin Hwa News Agency, but returned to Chungking without having attained their objective, according to a Peking dispatch to Domei dated July 11.

An AP dispatch dated July 5 from Chungking reported that "the party's visit merely resulted in reaffirming the non-participation of the Yenan representatives to the People's Political Council."

A Tass dispatch dated July 8 from Chungking, besides reporting the proceeding of the first day's council meeting, says that "the majority of the democratic independent groups expressed their intention not to participate in the People's Political Council and only one representative from these groups attended the first day's session."

Yenan's Moves Noted

The character of the Yenan regime has recently undergone a marked change, according to a Domei report from Peking.

Yenan once dreaded Hu Tsung-nan, Ku Chu-tung, Chu Chao-liang and other anti-communist leaders of Chungking. But now, taking advantage of the present situation which finds Chungking busy preparing for a joint American-Chungking general offensive against Japan, Yenan has started positive military action with Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army against Chungking-controlled territory.

On the other hand, in its new political offensive against the false democratic administration of the Chungking regime, Yenan is strongly insisting upon the immediate establishment of a coalition government, and has issued a bombshell declaration of non-participation in the National Council and the People's Mass Meeting.

This attitude of Yenan, backed by the influence of the Soviet Union, is aimed at the enforcement of the democratic principles advocated by Mao Tse-tung who is opposed to Chiang's dictatorship. At the same time, it may also be regarded as a political offensive against the 30 divisions of Americanized troops in the Chungking army.

Yenan Is Flattered

Since Mao Tse-tung expressed his view that China would win after two years' of war, and thus insisted upon a general offensive against Japan before Chungking thought of it, two years have already passed. At that time, the United States, which thought that the end of the European War was remote, approached and even flattered Yenan. Meanwhile, the political invasion of Yenan into North China and the peace zone along the lower reaches of the Yangtze River was steadily continued, and it was even called the "outpost battle of the coming general offensive against Japan." Yet Mao Tse-tung was fully aware of the fact that however Yenan might speak of the general offensive against Japan, the Yenan Army that is not equipped with modern weapons could not undertake an armed general offensive against Japan unaided.

In short, Yenan's demand for a general offensive was nothing but propaganda. But just before the opening of the San Francisco Conference, the attitude of the United States toward Yenan suddenly cooled down. Following the declaration of Wedemyer promising support to Chungking alone, Hurley also said that no arms would be given to Yenan.

The present situation is that should the American forces undertake an operation to approach the China Continent by mobilizing the Yenan regular army of 700,000 men who were said to have been preserved for an anti-Japan general attack, it would be impossible for the United States forces to operate without passing through Yenan-controlled territory and receiving the cooperation of Yenan.

Yenan has three aims, namely, the expansion of territory, perfection of military preparations against Chungking, and the acquisition of a voice in postwar problems. Herein lies the reason why the Yenan army, which had formerly followed a negative and defensive policy, is effecting a rapid advance to the coast and is engaged in armed conflicts with the Chungking army in various provinces of North China. Yenan also desires to have the Chungking army smashed by the Japanese so that its military strength will be equal to that of Chungking.

Pushes Political Offensive

In its political offensive, Yenan made a dramatic play of refusing to participate in the National Council, acting on its declared policy of establishing a coalition government, but at the same time, it is continuing active operations to destroy the structure of the Chungking Kuomintang to extend its political influence into cities and towns. Also, the underground activities to gain the support of some Chungking elements is being pushed by Yenan.

What is particularly notable of late is the fact that Soviet newspapers and magazines have come to show special concern respecting China, and are continuing their attempt to arouse international public opinion through the expression of opinions favorable to Yenan. Besides its opposition to Chungking, Yenan is also showing its strength in political guidance, not depending on others as Chungking is doing, but by enforcing policies of stimulating production and giving attention to improve administration. The structure of the people's army, of which Yenan is so proud, is progressing favorably, and it is claimed that now the people's army numbers 2,500,000, and the defense of the frontier is perfect.

But such a positive offensive attitude on the part of Yenan is possible because there are only small cities and towns in the interior. Yenan's aim to gain more political influence in the large cities, to which it is giving its utmost effort at present, will entail many difficulties in the future. Yen's policies toward simple farming peoples might have attained unexpected results, but coming to big cities, it will find itself "a fish on land."

Japanese Counter-Offensives Turn Back Advance of Invaders in Balik Papan Area

By I. IKEDA
Of the Military Press Corps

The courageous battle being put up by the Japanese Garrison Units on the Balik Papan front where a grim struggle has been developing during the past one week has been marked by brilliant results.

"Special Attack" offensives of the Japanese Garrison Units have been very remarkable since July 4. A company under the command of Sub-lieutenant Fujimoto, intercepted a group of enemy tanks advancing toward the first airfield and destroyed three tanks and repulsed the rest

Another Japanese unit under the command of Sub-lieutenant Toya smashed enemy movable observation facilities and silenced the enemy artillery. Lieutenant Wakabayashi returned to his company from his sick-bed and while on duty at a strategic point, encountered the attack of a enemy force numbering several hundred. After a hard struggle lasting for 14 hours his company finally repelled the enemy after inflicting heavy losses.

A formation of over 10 enemy bombers and fighter planes attack the Japanese line almost every day. However, the Japanese anti-aircraft units are continuing activities with their sure-hit attacks. A unit under the command of Sub-lieutenant Tsutsumi shot down three B-24's, four P-38's and one B-25 and damaged three B-24's three P-38's and one scouting plane for a total of 15 planes by July 4.

NATIONAL ELECTION SET FOR OCT. 14 BY FRANCE

Single Or Double-Chamber Assembly Hinges on Poll—New Constitution in Tap

A national election has been called for October 14 by the De Gaulle Cabinet for the purpose of selecting a new National Assembly, according to a Lisbon dispatch received from Paris.

It has been learned that the Assembly, when convened, is to frame a new branch Constitution which will be submitted to a national referendum.

The bill for the election of the Assembly to draft a new French Constitution has been unanimously adopted by the French Cabinet and will not be submitted to the existing National Consultative Assembly, another Paris dispatch to Lisbon said on Tuesday.

Under the bill, the French people will be called on to cast two votes on October 14. They will vote in the form of a referendum on Tuesday's bill for the election of a single Constituent Assembly and also elect the member to that Assembly.

If the October 14 referendum goes against the bill then the member elected on that day will form the Chamber of Deputies in accordance with the old 1875 Constitution. If the referendum approves Tuesday's bill the newly elected members will form a single Constituent Assembly which, after the formation of a new government, will have the maximum of seven months in which to draft a new Constitution for France. The draft will then be submitted for a second referendum. If the draft Constitution is not approved by the French people a new Assembly will have to be elected.

NOTICE:

Owing to disruption in the supply of electricity, this morning's NIPPON TIMES has been reduced to two pages.

GREECE FACING THREAT OF INTERNAL UPHEAVAL

Royalists Trying to Gain Control of Government—Coup D'Etat Said Imminent

Greece is facing the threat of being thrown into a state of internal upheaval through right wing elements, says a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on July 9, quoting a report from Athens to the British newspaper, the News Chronicle.

The News Chronicle report says, "A coup d'etat by the Royalists, who are trying to gain control of the reins of government, is imminent. The military organization of the Greek defense forces and the Royalists have recently come to assume definite shape. It is reported that, following the arrest of many Leftists in Athens on April 7, the Athens police, who from a nest of Royalists, have been putting down many Leftist elements in their 'black list' and are preparing to make many more arrests. This is a sign that anti-revolutionary moves are due to break out any minute now."

The above report glances over the fact that it is the Greek Government that is behind the scenes in the Royalist coup de etat plan, so that the Plastiras Government is frantically trying to strengthen its camp.

The Exchange Telegraph, on July 6, said in this connection, "There is no evidence that Right wing elements are planning a coup de etat nor that the Athens police are making preparations for the arresting of the leading Left wing elements. It is likely that the Athens correspondent of the News Chronicle, trying to affect the British elections, has taken in rumors spread by the Leftists." The Greek People's Front Party, afraid that the British policy toward Greece would show outward signs of suppressing the Left wing in Greece, should the Conservative Party win in the British elections, is reported to be praying for victory for the Labor Party.

CHARTER STUDIED IN U.S.

The U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Monday began hearings on the United Nations Charter and heard two important witnesses testify, namely former Secretary of State Edward Stettinius and Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, both of whom were members of the American delegation to the San Francisco Conference at which the charter was drawn up, according to a Lisbon dispatch quoting a Washington report.

Stettinius hailed the charter as being a "truly effective instrument for lasting peace," and urged the Senate to give it speedy ratification.

The Committee heard Vandenberg say that the United States would be free to withdraw from the United Nations whenever she chooses.

Committee Chairman Senator Tom Connally, said that the hearings will take only 10 days and then, the charter will come before the full Senate for discussion and a vote.

Kung Back in Chungking

According to a Chungking report dated July 10 received in Washington, Dr. H. H. Kung, former Vice-President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, who went to the United States on July 19 of last year as the chief Chungking delegate to the United Nations Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, returned to Chungking from the United States by plane yesterday. Kung, after the conference, remained in the United States for medical treatment and also served as Chiang's personal representative.

1,200 U.S. CARRIER PLANES TOOK PART IN KANTO RAID

26 Downed, Many Others Hit—Damage on Japanese Side Extremely Slight

Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces shot down 26 planes and damaged a considerable number of others on Tuesday when 1,200 U.S. carrier planes from task forces raided the Kanto area for about 12 hours from 5 a.m.

Despite the enemy propaganda on the result of the raid, damage on the Japanese side was extremely slight.

In fear of Japanese special attack, the enemy task forces appeared to have moved though they are still plying in the neighboring Japanese waters but no carrier borne planes came attacking on Wednesday.

Led by several B-29's about 100 southern-based enemy P-51's invaded the Kinki district from Kii Peninsula and east Shikoku in three waves from 12:30 p.m. to 12:50 p.m. Tuesday. In scattered formations the enemy planes raided military establishments near the Hanshin area for about an hour while part of the enemy also attacked shipping, and then fled from Kii Peninsula, according to a joint announcement made by the Central Army District Headquarters and the Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters, at 3 p.m. the same day.

Damage caused to military establishments and others was negligible. War results were being investigated, the announcement further stated.

Coming in several formations approximately 140 enemy fighters and bombers from an Okinawa base, including 30 odd B-24's, 30 B-25's and about 70 small-sized planes invaded Kyushu from Satsuma Peninsula about 11:40 a.m. Tuesday. Flying by way of west Kagoshima Prefecture, Amakusa Peninsula, and west Kumamoto Prefecture the enemy circled over Shimabara, Kumamoto and Omuda cities, west Fukuoka Prefecture and Saga City and environs.

Then dropping mines in Yashiro Bay near Kumamoto City and in southern Fukuoka Prefecture, part of the raiders fled following the route of penetration while the rest escaped from Amakusa and [illegible] Peninsula around 1:50 p.m.

Four B-29's penetrating from Shizuoka flew east from Toyama Bay about 12:30 a.m. Tuesday to the Japan Sea and after dropping mines between Sadogashima and Niigata, proceeded east over north Niigata, thence escaping by way of Fukushima at 2 a.m.

MORE TROUBLE IN ALEPPO

Reports from Aleppo say that some of the special troops were involved in shooting incidents there on July 9, according to a Stockholm report. A hundred of them also broke into an armory of the barracks where they were stationed and seized weapons. Twenty-six of them were disarmed later, but the rest got away into the neighboring countryside.

A British soldier was said to have been killed in another incident when Syrian civilians and gendarmes were involved in a shooting incident with French guards.

It was also reported that the Syrian and Lebanese Governments are to appoint technical committees for taking over the so-called special troops, mostly recruited Syrians, from the French.

A joint communique issued at Beirut expresses the satisfaction of the two Governments with the French decision concerning the special troops.

BELGIAN CRISIS CONTINUES

According to a Brussels report dated July 10 received in Stockholm, there is no sign of the solution of Belgium's constitutional crisis.

Godfrey Talbot, BBC correspondent, said that when Prime Minister Achille van Acker, who is now conferring with King Leopold at Salzburg returns to Brussels, the Belgian Parliament may probably be convened. Talbot declared that if the crisis is not settled soon, there will have to be a parliamentary debate.

From Salzburg, a report said that the King is not thinking of returning to Belgium right now.

Meanwhile, the Brussels press warned that pro-Fascist elements are hampering the [illegible] of the country. It named prominent Belgian collaborationists who had gone unpunished because they had hidden behind one screen or another on the advice or on orders from King Leopold.

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Changes in American Policy

Although President Truman declared on coming into his present office that he would continue the late President Roosevelt's policies without change, we ventured to predict in these columns at the time that sweeping changes would eventually be made in the American administration, even naming the specific persons most likely to be replaced. This prediction has now been borne out in virtually every respect, even down to detailed particulars. With changes occurring in six out of the 10 Cabinet positions and with the resignation of several key non-Cabinet officials, there can be no question of the significance of the changes that are taking place.

Most of the changes made so far concern a reorientation of domestic policies, and in this respect the meaning of the trend is quite clear. The replacement of Miss Frances Perkins by Louis Schwellenbach as Secretary of Labor, of Claude Wickard by Clinton Anderson as Secretary of Agriculture, of Frank Walker by Robert E. Hannegan as Postmaster General, and of Francis Biddle by Thomas C. Clark as Attorney General, together with the subordination of several hitherto independent administrative agencies to the jurisdiction of the regular governmental Departments, indicate that the personal character of Roosevelt's New Deal policies is being modified in the direction of a more conservative and orthodox administration of domestic affairs through more regular official channels. Even the replacement of Edward Stettinius by James F. Byrnes as Secretary of State and of Henry Morgenthau by Fred M. Vinson as Secretary of the Treasury reflect in some measure this trend in domestic politics.

This trend in America's domestic politics can occasion no surprise. It was to be expected in view of President Truman's background and in view of the natural reaction which has set in as the result of the patent excesses of Roosevelt's radical personal measures and of the resuscitated strength of the conservative industrial elements.

But more important to the world at large and more difficult to explain, however, are the changes which indicate a possible shift in America's foreign policy. The replacement of Stettinius by Byrnes as Secretary of State and of Morgenthau by Vinson as Secretary of the Treasury, although of some domestic significance, must be regarded as being primarily connected with matters of foreign policy. The vital position of the Secretary of State in this regard goes without saying. But the importance of the Secretary of the Treasury in this connection is also noteworthy in view of the particularly close relation which Morgenthau has had with the Bretton Woods plan for the postwar economic reordering of the world and with the so-called Morgenthau plan for the drastic treatment of Germany.

Although the resignations of Under Secretary of State Joseph Grew and of the six Assistant Secretaries, sent in as matter of form when the Secretary of State was changed, have not been accepted, there is significance behind the suggestions in the American press and in the hint delivered by Byrnes himself to the effect that there might be a sweeping reorganization of the State Department in due time. Certainly the resignation of Harry Hopkins, special adviser to the President on foreign affairs, and the resignation of William Phillips, special assistant to the Secretary of State for Near Eastern and Far Eastern affairs, indicate that something quite different from the old regime is impending in the conduct of the United States' foreign relations.

There is nothing to indicate definitely what changes in policy are likely to result. However, it may not be altogether irrelevant to note that some sections of the American, and even the British, press are speculating as to whether or not the resignation of Hopkins and Morgenthau on the eve of the "Big Three" meeting implies any change in the United States policy toward Germany. Furthermore, the changing developments of the military campaign against Japan have caused some important members of Congress to urge President Truman to define more specifically what is meant by the demand for the "unconditional surrender" of Japan, while Representative "Mike" Mansfield declared a few days ago before the House of Representatives that the United States might have to revise her China policy radically in view of the interplay between the projected American landing on the China mainland and the relations among Chungking, Yenan, and the Soviet Union.

These possible shifts in American foreign policy are naturally matters of general world interest, but after all they concern immediate tactics and details rather than the broad aims of American foreign policy. There is nothing to indicate any fundamental modification of the American ambition to gain world mastery, to crush all possible rivals like Japan and Germany, and to regiment the whole world under her domination. As a matter of fact, the continued efforts of the United States to utilize the United Nations world organization as an instrument of her grandiose designs, her avowed desire for more strategic bases and greater military and naval power, the pressing necessity of her overexpanded industry to exploit foreign markets, and the unmistakable trend of her public to approve a strong policy of power politics, all reveal that the United States is set on a course of imperialistic aggression.

As long as such is the case, there can be no fundamental change in the world's attitude toward the United States whatever may be the minor shifts in her tactics. Particularly in so far as Japan is concerned, there can be no change of attitude as long as the basic objectives of the United States remain unchanged. Japan has repeatedly made clear that she is fighting for her self-defense and self-existence, for the liberation of the oppressed peoples of East Asia, and for the principle of moral justice which alone can bring lasting harmony and peace to the world. These aims of Japan call for the right of all peoples and all nations to attain each its proper place in the world, for the abolition of racial discrimination, for the recognition of each people's distinctive culture, and for cooperation based on perfect equality and reciprocity. Until the United States comes to recognize the justice of Japan's aims, no minor shifts in the details of America's foreign policy can have any practical bearing on Japan's attitude of resistance toward the United States.

Wasting No Time

They were working on a new building and Pat shouted to his pal at the top: "Hi, Bill, chuck me down half a dozen bricks."

Bill did so, and in due course Pat came panting up the ladder with his hod full.

"Tell, me," said Bill, "why did you want me to chuck those bricks down?"

"Well," said Bill, "We're short of em down there and I wanted to bring a full load up!"

The Secret

"Man, you certainly do keep your car looking new!" It's six months old and there isn't a scratch on it. How do you manage?"

"Oh, that's simple. I just make it a rule always to park between two other new cars."

Just Try It

Prospective Customer: "Do you guarantee the upholstery of this car?"

Salesman: "Madam, the proof of the padding is in the seating."

A Year Ago Today

July 12, 1944

Our Air Units in the China area attacked the Chihkiang airfield and damaged or set ablaze two large-sized aircraft on the ground.

* * *

James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, announced that the casualties suffered by the American forces since the commencement of the landing operations on Saipan Island up to July 10 had reached 15,053.

THE DECISIVE FACTOR

Spirit of Youths in the Special Attack Corps

It was in October of last year, during the American invasion operations in Leyte Bay in the Philippines, that a Japanese plane zoomed in a power-dive from an opening in the clouds and dashed itself against an American aircraft carrier in the bay. This daring feat spelled the fate of the enemy warship and was the signal for the commencement of the now famous special air attack tactics of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Ramming attacks at first were regarded by the enemy with little concern. They were considered at that time as being fanatical or suicidal acts but they cannot be regarded in that light. Special air attacks were continued with increasing persistency and effect, they were conducted on a larger scale and on more organized lines, especially with the advance of the enemy toward the mainland of Japan. Now, they have become one of the decisive factors in the Pacific War.

Special air attacks are a distinct Japanese method of fighting, being entirely different from the Western idea of warfare. One may indeed say with truth that the real fighting in the War of Greater East Asia began with the appearance of the Special Attack Corps.

The opinion that the Special Attacks Corps will play the leading role in gaining final victory for Japan was expressed by Mr. Sohachi, a noted writer and member of the Navy Press Section, who has been living at one of the Special Attack Corps' bases for the past two months or so. He declared that he came to have this conviction after seeing and living with the members of the Special Attack Corps. He spoke enthusiastically about his experiences at the air base as follows:

Cheery, Peaceful Atmosphere

"The first thing which impressed me following my arrival at the air base was the cheery, peaceful atmosphere in which the members of the Special Attack Corps live. These young men, who may receive an order any time to go out in a special attack, from which there is no return, are leading a cheerful life in every way and there is no trace of any gloom, anxiety or uneasiness about them. The great ease of mind, born of the realization that their lives have been dedicated to the Emperor and the State, gives the airmen a feeling of confidence—something akin to a deep, everlasting faith—hence they are cheerful and happy in their mood. They are absolutely willing to die for the great cause when the call comes. I noted that some of them had lost their homes in enemy air raids. Some, too, had lost their parents and relatives. One of them tensely said: 'My home was not the only one reduced to ashes. Many were similarly destroyed. This is war, you know.'

"There is one episode which I never can forget. One day a member of the Special Attack Corps noticed that the glass of my wrist watch had been broken and offered to repair it for me. On the evening of the same day, the youth received his action orders. The special attack fliers were to leave the base on a 'one-way flight' the next morning. I hoped that he would forget the promise he had made to me. I regretted the matter very much.

Showed Utmost Calmness

"On the following morning, while it was still dark, the youth came to my room as he had promised. He told me that he had made two glasses. I was to keep one in reserve. He also told me that he had no time to finish the job. I was simply dazed and looked at him intently. Was this youth going to die within a few hours? I asked myself. He showed great calmness of mind in giving me minute instructions and tools to complete the job. He was only 21 years old. I realized that he could show such coolness of mind because he was a Japanese.

"Another member of the Special Attack Corps used to be a professional baseball player before he joined the Navy. He told me that he had joined the Navy Air Force after he had succeeded in paying off his father's debts. I saw him play his favorite game with some friends just before he left on a special attack mission. He was having a good time.

There is another unforgettable episode that happened while I was at the base. One day the mother of one of the fliers who had met death in a ramming attack visited the base. Those who received her were reluctant to tell her about her son, they decided to tell her that he was away on a short visit to the front, but showed her the note he had left. The mother read the note several times and said: 'Oh, my son must have already fulfilled his duty.' She said this without a sign of emotion. She remained absolutely composed throughout the interview and returned home after a cheery conversation with the airmen at the base. She was a true Japanese mother—one of many who, although they are not aware of the fact and would be the first to deny it, have helped to make the Special Attack Corps possible.

"After having lived for two months in an atmosphere like this, my conviction in final victory was strengthened as never before. The spirit of the Special Attack Corps will also be manifested in the members of the National Volunteer Corps. The task of the Special Attack Corps is not merely to carry out its assigned duties but the absolute order of the defense of the motherland.

"With the war in its decisive stage, this characteristic Japanese method of fighting has become the decisive factor of the nation's defense and promises us certain victory."

WAR ECONOMY ON THE CONTINENT

Readjustments in Labor, Transportation and in Supply Of Technical Skill Will Enable Japan To Attain Goal

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

I

In view of the enemy's invasion of our Okinawa Islands, it has become necessary to change the nature and method of supplies being sent to Japan from the continent. Where formerly the continental supplies were mostly raw materials, the idea now is to turn out either fully manufactured or semi-manufactured articles on the spot so as to save the time and labor of processing them in Japan. At the same time, we should not overlook the importance of placing the continent on a full wartime footing and maintaining its self-sufficiency in readiness for the coming decisive battle to be fought on the continent as well as in Japan Proper.

The fact that our dependency upon the Southern Regions has become so impracticable at present causes us to turn our efforts to the war production of Manchoukuo and China. It means at the same time the raising of the industrial efficiency of these countries. The idea is to fill our demands for the strengthening of our fighting front in the decisive battle on one hand while maintaining the self-sufficiency and war strength of these continental areas.

In enhancing the productive power of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, the main stress has been laid on increased munition production and food supplies. This is clearly envisaged in the joint plan of these three nations. In the statement given out by the Munitions Ministry it says that, in view of the fact that Japan, Manchoukuo and China have their peculiar war materials, it is important for them to develop and exploit them individually as well as collectively, and that the Japanese Government is considering the best plan for the realization of such.

With regard to the food question Japanese government leaders declared that our food demand for this year is expected to rise considerably; nevertheless our food supply will be secure with the support of Manchoukuo inspite of the shortage of transportation facilities due to the development of the war situation.

On the other hand, we have been emphasizing the necessity of attaining self-sufficiency in foodstuffs without relying on Manchoukuo. The reason is that in view of the shortage in North China it would be more proper to increase Manchoukuo's food shipment to North China. This would facilitate the realization of self-sufficiency of these three areas, hence contributing greatly toward strengthening our common fighting front.

Transportation Problem

There are many difficulties in the strengthening of our fighting front with the resources from the continent, particularly in regard to transportation. This problem can be alleviated by augmenting the transportation facilities on land. As has been stated, in order to ease the problem of transportation encouragement is given to manufacture goods on the spot.

In view of the present war situation, the main problem lies in how efficiently and quickly we can attain our goal in this respect. No matter how good the plan is if it can not be realized in a short time it would not answer the present purpose. Now is the time to put it into practice. Now when our valiant men are fighting to gain time with their life's blood we must do our best to realize it at the earliest moment. All in all, the continental war resources are what constitutes the strengthening of our fighting front, and this must be done immediately.

I would now like to discuss the development of the resources on the continent. It took about 13 years of diligent effort to change Manchoukuo from an agricultural to an industrial nation. This is true of both Mengchiang and North China. Before the outbreak of the China Affair, industrial development in these areas was negligible but since then the production of iron and light metals has been developed. Even in Central China where the industries were chiefly devoted to the production of consumptive goods they are now being turned to the development of underground resources as well.

Next I want to observe briefly the industrial development of these countries.

Manchoukuo

Manchoukuo set up its first five-year industrial plan in 1936, which saw its completion in 1941. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia it adopted a Wartime Emergency Economic Policy on December 22, 1941. Thereunder it gradually abandoned its policy of depending on Japan which it had formerly pursued, and instead, went ahead with the aim of self-sufficiency thereby greatly contributing toward the strengthening of Japan's fighting power. In 1942 the second five-year plan was put into effect. Under this plan agricultural pursuits, which had hitherto been more or less neglected, were encouraged and turned into a thriving industry thus becoming an important war production. Marked progress has been made within the last three years in the manufacture of iron, liquid fuel, light metals, and in the increased production and shipment of foodstuffs.

What contributed most toward our war economy was Manchoukuo's iron industry. Incidentally, it was its iron production on which importance was placed even under its first five-year plan when the production of both coal and electricity was urgently sought. As it is now, its iron production is claimed to fill about one-half of Japan's consumption. In April 1941 three big concerns namely, the Showa Iron Manufacturing Company, Hon Keiko Iron Works and To Hen-do Development Company, were consolidated under the name of Manchoukuo Iron Manufacturing Company. This amalgamation facilitated the concentration of work, a full supply of raw materials, and proper allotment of labor under the diligent superintendence of its technical experts. Unquestionably, through this consolidation the shipment to Japan has been greatly increased. To enhance its productivity iron ore and bituminous coal are supplied by both North China and Mengchiang showing an evidence of continental collaboration.

Coal is being uninterruptedly supplied by Manchoukuo mines, including Fushun, Fuhsin, Sian, Mishan, Hokong and Peipiao Coal Mines. Whole-hearted efforts are also being devoted to increase the production of such non-ferrous metals as copper, zinc and lead. With regard to electricity the construction of two big power stations was completed in 1943, one at Shuifeng on the tributary of the Yalu River and the other at Fengman on the tributary of the Sungari River. Thus, electricity is furnished to all industries in these areas contributing to their fast development.

Sumitomo has poured its capital in the development of the light metal industry in Manchoukuo. With this an amalgamation of the Sumitomo, Manchoukuo Industry and Manchoukuo Light Industry interests has been under contemplation with the aim of increasing production in this field. Magnesium production is also being pushed. These metals being essential for the production of airplanes, the part Manchoukuo is going to play together with Chosen is taking on greater importance.

In the field of agriculture Manchoukuo had a bumper crop in 1944, which is claimed to be the record since the founding of the state 13 years, ago, being larger than that of the previous year. With a good crop for two successive years, it was able to reach its production goal. All this has been accomplished through the efforts of its people, officials as well as civilians.

This year's aim is to increase production by 10 per cent for the farmers in general and 50 per cent for the Japanese colonists. Moreover, the completion of its second agricultural plan, which was started in 1944, promises to bring a still bigger crop from the newly developed twelve areas along the Sungari River and East Yalu River. This being the first year of development, an unprecedented bumper crop is expected this fall.

Japan is now importing beans, bean residue, feeding grains, and oil seeds, from Manchoukuo. As these imports indicate it is clear that Japan depends greatly upon Manchoukuo for her supply of food stuffs and fertilizer.

(To Be Continued)

TIMES BOOK SELF

Serious Study Made of Phases Of Oriental Art

Tokyo Geijutsu no Shoso (Phases of Oriental Arts). By Yoshiro Nagayo. The Yaki Shoten, Tokyo, pp. 247, ¥5.29.

The author's former publication, Toyo no Michi to Bi (The Way and Beauty of the Orient), was popularly received by the reading public of Japan because of its attractive description of the diverse peculiarities, as well as of the grace and charm of Oriental arts. The popular reception accorded the work also lies in the fact that it has been penned in a serious and sincere manner—though it may be criticized by some quarters as rather individualistic in presentation—and that it dwells upon the unique expressions of beauty in the arts of the Orient in an inspired, intimate form without going into abstract details. Then not only does it refrain from showering unnecessary encomiums on Oriental fine arts, but makes it a point to reveal the excellent aspects of Occidental fine arts with a view to arguing that the East must incorporate the creative aspects of the West in order to enlarge its world of aestheticism. Moreover, as the style is quite free and is devoid of scholastic dullness, it has found a really response among Japanese readers.

The present volume may be called the continuation of the author's former publication, for it contains reasoned and illuminating views on the ideas given prominence in the earlier work. At the same time, it differs from the earlier work in that it lays accent on discussing formative arts, that is to say, fine arts, and devotes major attention to calligraphy. Hence, it may be summarized that the writer has attempted to grasp the original form of Oriental arts in the basis theory of the calligraphy of the Orient. Of course, such an approach is nothing new. Many well-known Oriental men of letters have done the same. For instance, Lin Yu-tang, famed Chinese writer, has repeatedly mentioned through his essays that the appreciation of calligraphy is of prime necessity in the understanding of the beauty and grace of Oriental arts. The basic conference between Oriental and Occidental arts can be easily observed when one takes pain to scrutinize the art of calligraphy.

The expression "the art of calligraphy of the Orient" is too general a designation. In the strictest sense, it cannot be used to refer to the characteristics of fine penmanships of different Oriental countries. For example, both Japan and China each has its peculiar style of writing with the pen-brush. These characteristics denote the difference in the artistic sensibility of the two countries. By studying the respective styles of penmanship of Japan and China, one not only can deepen his understanding of the arts of the Orient, but also of the aesthetic traits of the two countries as well. The book, however, has not dealt exhaustively with this point. While Lin Yu-tang has only mentioned about the importance of Chinese calligraphy in the world of Oriental aestheticism, the author of the present work makes reference to the respective arts of penmanship of China and Japan as the two essential phases of Oriental arts and styles of beauty.

According to the author, the most notable aspect of the cultures of Japan and China is calligraphy, which represents in practical manifestation the artistic emotions and intuitions of the two peoples. Calligraphy is the art of bringing oneness and harmony between penmanship and painting. It would not be altogether inaccurate to say that the original source of the development of painting in Japan and China is calligraphy. Moreover, as the true characteristics of the arts of the Orient are especially revealed in calligraphy, it must be said that this aspect of Eastern aestheticism is the key which unlocks the mysteries and complexities of the Oriental sense of beauty, as well as the contrasting features inherent in them. The much-discussed objective of cultural cooperation between the various Oriental countries can be fairly attained if real efforts are made to understand the different prevailing styles of penmanship on the one hand, and to promote them in a systematic Oriental manner on the other.

The author continues that, though calligraphy is said to have originated in China, it would be extremely prejudicial to give that country the entire credit for it. The mere devising of this aspect of Oriental aestheticism is not of so much importance as its subsequent development. In this respect, Japan has made no small amount of contribution and, as such, it is right and proper that Japan, too, should be given due credit. Calligraphy is, indeed, an art of mystery. Probably those Chinese who had invented ideographs were themselves surprised at the devising of the art of penmanship. China invented character-writing in order to appeal directly to the natural spirit of the people in giving written forms to inward thoughts, ideas, sentiments and feelings. Consequently, the Chinese people in giving outward expressions to their artistic emotions and sentiments made character-writing the medium, and thus calligraphy came to be evolved both as a picture art and as an art of penmanship. But as simplicity became the keynote of calligraphy, the idea of decorating or ornamenting a calligraphic piece was discarded at the very ouset. This is the reason why calligraphy is simple and unassuming and has a naive charm which can be characterized as spiritual.

Both classical and modern books written on calligraphy no doubt contain enlightening accounts, historical surveys and considered opinions, and yet these efforts appear to be limited, for they have not treated the art of penmanship as the most significant branch of Oriental fine arts. Among the classical works there are some which attach more importance to the maintenance of convention than to the fostering of unrestricted creative activity. Similarly, certain modern volumes concentrate on discussing the classical phases of calligraphy and omit to suggest the need of appraising this art anew in the light of the development in the international sphere of arts. At the present time of international mobility it has become imperative to view calligraphy not by projecting the vision into the past, but by cultivating a forward outlook. It would not be enough to go on mentioning with pride about the masterpieces left behind by the classical calligraphists it is necessary to evolve a modern calligraphy worthy of representing the artistic spirit of the age. That is why it is necessary that calligraphy should be re-examined on the basis of modern culture, arts and civilization.

There is no denying that the masterpieces left behind by the classical calligraphists of both Japan and China are of unique value to the arts of the Orient as a whole. The "Kanchoki" penned by Priest Kukai of Japan and now preserved at the Koyasan Temple possesses such natural excellence that it can enjoy the same appreciation as of the master paintings by Sesshu. Although the ideographs penned constitute a simple memorandum, they nevertheless stir the emotions of one who is susceptible to the art of penmanship. Because the Western countries have no calligraphy, both Japan and China, who specialize in this branch of fine arts, point it as their most original aesthetic trend in world arts. Unfortunately, in comparing the arts of the Occident with those of the Orient, they overvalue the merits of calligraphy to satisfy their pride. Such a tendency is not at all desirable, especially when in the arts of the West there are many excellent aspects which are completely lacking in the aestheticism of the East. If calligraphy were to be made a distinguishing aspect of modern international arts, it behoves that it should be promoted along modern lines without obscuring or discarding its traditions and conventions.

The author maintains that the opinions of calligraphers and art scholars should not be necessarily taken for granted in appraising the merits of the calligraphy of the Orient. Anyone desirous of appreciating a calligraphic work should try to become at one with the sentiment of that work by reciprocating the "art-is-man" sensibility of the Orient, Lin Yu-tang who explains Oriental calligraphy as the primitive form of rhythm caused by the living force of life meets with the approval of the author. The features of the calligraphy of China are enumerated by listing the difference in quality noticeable in northern and southern parts. In regard to Japanese calligraphy, the writer divides it into four periods; they are the Three rule period, the Kamakura period, the merchant age of Muromachi and Yedo, and the revival epoch of early Meiji. The characteristics of calligraphy in each of these periods are tabulated and also the names of the representative calligraphers mentioned, particular attention being given to elucidate the respective styles and techniques.

The author remarks that compared with Chinese calligraphy, which is bound by set rules and regulated forms, Japanese calligraphy is individualistic, for the tastes of the individual calligraphists are revealed in their works. He substantiates the remark by referring to the individual tastes of Kukai, Nichiren, Dohfu and Ikku and adds that, though all these famous Japanese calligraphists of the past had studied Chinese calligraphy, in penning calligraphic works they established their own styles unaffected by the influence of China. He goes on to say that Kukai was in China in the period when the Japanese nation was very much under the influence of Chinese culture. Kukai had studied the calligraphic art of I Chi, his son and other Chinese calligraphers and was a great admirer of the style of Yen Chin-kiang. In spite of such close association, Kukai created a style of his own and seems to have been quite indifferent to the calligraphic styles of the early Tang period. The author closes the book by asserting that, since Japan has made original cultural contributions, it is not reasonable to regard her culturally as a branch family of China.

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